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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for tion wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Everybody's and Nobody's.

Col. BRYAN is vainly trying to assert a proprietary right in the anti-Trust business. He warns the Republicans away. Only the Democrats are really opposed to Trusts; don't believe that the Republicans are. CODLIN'S the man, not SHORT. The Colonel grows almost tearful in his protestations. He even kicks away the impertment facts. For instance, in a speech at Minneapolis last week he said airily that the Republican party "is indebted to the Trusts for its existence to-day," and followed up that ingenious whopper by this other one: "If you think that the Republican party is going

to destroy the Trusts, let me remind you that three years ago you never heard a Republican defend a Trust, and now you can hardly get a Republican to

Perhaps we ought to withdraw the term "whopper." At least, we attribute no intention of falsehood to the Colonel. We assume that he never reads anything but his own speeches, a sufficient if not highly fruitful labor. Otherwise he would have known by the Republican platforms last year and by the messages of Republican Governors this year that the Republican party is denouncing and not defending Trusts. In fact, everybody that is at all proper is as flerce as fire against every Trust that is improper. And there you are, Colonel. You have got hold of everybody's issue; consequently of nobody's. It is Republican, Democratic, Populist, Prohibitionist, National Reform, of all parties and of no party. You can't put your little private label on it any more than you can label air.

Yet, we dare say, air is considerably heavier than this everybody's and nobody's issue.

Puerto Rico.

Yesterday a commission of men from Puerto Rico arrived in this harbor on their way to Washington to ask for abolition of the tariff between Puerto Rico and this country, the indispensable requisite for the revival of the island's trade. While we have no doubt that this request will be put with all courtesy and humility, both in word and spirit, the petitioners will ask merely for what they have a moral right to have.

Puerto Rico is of the United States, not only by treaty with Spain, but by manifest destiny. There can properly be no commercial barrier between her and the States of the Union.

The rule that he gives twice who gives quickly never applied on a larger scale than it does in the case of this island. Commercially it is paralyzed through its transfer from Spain to America. Its former opportunities for trade have been taken away, not, as yet, to be replaced, and the Puerto Ricans are suffering grievously in consequence. Questions of the tariff or local industry here cannot have precedence over the imperative demand for re- have either been extinguished or have that as these depositors now pay no taxes in the Board of Public Improvement, the lief for Puerto Rico imposed upon us by learned by practical experience to prefer | whatever, they can well afford to lose one- | present restriction of each vote to subjects

Will the British Ministry Be Reconstructed?

Unless the British Generals in South Africa gain some notable successes before on the subject have come from them, in Jan. 30, the date at which Parliament re- the form of criticisms on the results of popuassembles, we are likely to witness several | lar government in the cities. Nowhere, when the present House of Commons was elected, had in it a majority of 150, can be the practical administration of municipal overthrown under existing conditions, but many Conservatives admit that "the Ministerial cargo will have to be jettisoned."

Which Members of the Cabinet are likely to be forced out of office by public opinion, and by whom may we expect to see them replaced? It seems to be generally believed that the head of the War Office, Lord LANS-DOWNE, will have to go. There is no doubt. that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is principally responsible for the political miscalculation which lies at the root of the reverses thus far experienced by the British arms in South Africa. It was Lord LANSDOWNE'S duty, however, to insist that his colleagues should heed the warnings of Lord Wolseney and Sir WILLIAM BUTLER, and not precipitate England into a war for which it was unprepared. Who will be Lord LANSDOWNE'S successor it would be hard to predict. If Lord WOLSELEY were selected for the post, there would be no further conflict between the political and military chiefs of the War Department, and responsibility would rest upon the man who has to bear the bulk of the burden of military administration. Lord WOLSELRY himself, however, has not escaped popular odium during the last few months, and for that reason a young and energetic civilian may be preferred for the headship of the War Office. If Lord SALIS-BURY chose to go outside of the ranks of trators whose names would be accepted as auguries of triumph, such men as Lord CROMER, who in Egypt has brought order out of a financial chaos, or Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff, the engineer, who has given Egypt her present system of irrigation, or Sir GEORGE TAUBMANN GOLDIE, who may be said to have created the great province of Nigeria.

Another Member of the Cabinet, of whom a part of the London press desires to make a scapegoat, is Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH. the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He is blamed for an egregious miscalculation of the cost of the war, having given the impression at the short session of Parliament. which followed the outbreak of the contest. that ten millions of pounds sterling would suffice. Now he will have to ask for £20,000,000 more, and this can only be regarded as a second installment of the necessary outlay, if the war, as now seems probable, should be prolonged for many months. It is difficult, however, for onlookers to understand how Mr. CHAMBER-LAIN can be spared, if Lord LANSDOWNE tory honestly and efficiently or to apand Sir Michael Hicks-Beach are constrained to resign. The two Ministers last named are chiefly blameworthy because, instead of examining the facts for themselves. they trusted to the Colonial Secretary, who

BERLAIN now says that the war was inevi- in our government in the Philippines. table, because the Boers had long planned to oust Great Britain from the position of paramount power in South Africe. Why, then, did he not avoid giving any pretext for collision until England was thoroughly the British system extelled by them is prepared? Why did he precipitate a quarrel by a wrangle over the conditions of the franchise in the Transvaal? He cannot plead ignorance, for it was his business to be informed and to inform his colleagues. One thing is tolerably certain, namely, that, if Lord LANSDOWNE and Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH are turned out for confiding in Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S assertions, their friends will protest stoutly against the retention of the Colonial Secretary.

It has been suggested that Lord SALIS-BURY might strengthen himself in public opinion and paralyze opposition by forming a coalition Cabinet, in which representatives of the Moderate Liberals or Liberal Imperialists, like Lord Rosebery and Mr. ASQUITH, might be invited to occupy important places. Considered as politicians, the Liberals named would be imprudent to accept a share of responsibility for the consequences of administrative measures which they can scarcely approve. Considered as patriots, they must recognize that they can render more service to their country by remaining in nominal opposition, but, at the same time, urging a vigorous prosecution of the war. The objection to all coalition Cabinets is that it leaves the country without a strong alternative body of statesmen ready to assume the Government. The theory of the British Constitution requires the existence of such an alternative body. If Lord ROSEBERY and Mr. Asquirt were taken into the Salisbury Cabinet, the Liberals would have no leaders left except Sir HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNER-MAN, Sir WILLIAM VERNON-HARCOURT, Mr. JOHN MORLEY and Prof. JAMES BRYCE. Each of these four statesmen not only condemns the management of the war, but also the proceedings which provoked it. They consider the war an unrighteous one, and they will scarcely be placed in power until British public opinion has reconciled itself to the recognition of the absolute in-

It is possible, of course, that the military situation in Natal and the Cape Colony may be so altered before Jan. 30 that Lord Salisbury may deem it safe to keep his Cabinet intact. At the present moment, however, it looks as if some important changes in the Ministry would be made.

dependence of the Transvaal.

The Colleges and the People.

The bequests of the late DORMAN B. EATON to endow a professorship of the "Science of Government" at Harvard and a chair at Columbia "to gather municipal wisdom from the most enlightened cities" attest the genuineness of the interest in those subjects so long displayed by that publicspirited gentleman. Whether, however, the people in the matters concerned may well ! be doubted. Chairs have already been set up in some

of the colleges to deal with the "Science of Government," and a fair test of their competence to handle the specialty and the value to the public of their treatment of it has been afforded. They began usually by teaching free trade and denouncing protection, but meanwhile protection remained and it has now gained the upper hand so completely that the question has been dismissed from practical politics. Almost invariably, too, they adopted the Mugwump theory that the people organized in great parties are mere political slaves incompetent for wise and noble government, and that the job should be turned | object that the tax on their mortgage inover to independent eccentricity, but now all the illuminating hierarchs of that cult | dividends to depositors, not considering ganization.

Chairs to deal with municipal government especially have also been established in some colleges and many theses and books changes in the Salisbury Cabinet. We do | however, have the people of any city thought not believe that the Government, which, it worth while to pay heed to these utterances of collegiate wisdom. Yet meanwhile government has everywhere and steadily improved. Whoever takes the pains to compare it as it is at present with what it was generation ago, or trusts to his memory merely to discover the difference, will dis-

cover at once vast improvement. No department of government has shown greater advancement than that of our cities, though the incompetence of popular suffrage for it has been the constant theme of these professors. It has kept up with the advances of science and utilized its discoveries and contributions for the public benefit not less than they have been utilized by the most enlightened of private individuals. Our cities are more orderly, more healthful, better lighted, furnished with better transit facilities, and in every way more civilized than they were a generation ago, and along with this purely practical improvement has come not less notable artistic advancement. This city of New York. which has always been adduced by these professors as a flagrant example of vicious municipal government-called by them a very pariah among cities-actually affords the most brilliant example of all this progress. Where else in the world is there an urban population which, all told, lives in more security and in the greater and more general enjoyment of the advantages of town life? What other politicians, he could find vigorous adminis- great capital of the world has profited more by the progress of invention and science? So far from the problem of the administration of a populous city having overtaxed the ability of popular government it has been solved by it much more satisfactorily than that of the administration of country communities. Defects, grave deficiencies, scandals have appeared, but under popular government they have been exposed and remedied; nor have they been more serious than those which have been more quickly brought to view in the

management of foreign cities. In connection with broader fields of politics England has always been held up to us by these professors as a model to be followed in all departments of our public administration, yet when even so small a war as that in South Africa put the English of the few men available; or garrisoned system to the test it was found to be un- posts with detachments from batteries, satisfactory and inefficient, and stories of both inadequacy and corruption in Neither plan is satisfactory, and the prothe supply corps of the British Army are frequent. Our ability to administer the affairs of outlying terriproach the high standard of British colo nial administration has been decided by these professors and their conception of it has been used by them as an argument against expansion. Yet it has been was the Cabinet's professional expert with | proved incontestably in the regeneration

None of the evils predicted by these college philosophers and described by them as the evils inherent in our political system, has appeared under this strain; but meantime discovering serious flaws under the ordeal of a war provoked by it.

The prospect that Mr. EATON'S new college professors will prove greater adepts in Science of Government," general and special, than the people have shown themselves to be, after the old fashion of party politics, is therefore unilluminated by any brilliancy in their past achievements as purveyors of superior political wisdom. They can learn far more lessons of governlearn from them.

The Stranahan Tax Bill. The new taxation bill, presented to the State Senate on Monday by Senator STRAN-AHAN, as Chairman of the Committee on Taxation appointed last winter, provides

substantially as follows: Shareholders in banks, banking associa tions and trust companies are to pay to the State a tax of 1 per cent. annually on the value of their shares, to be ascertained by taking the capital, surplus and undivided profits of each corporation, deducting the assessed value of its real estate, and dividing the remainder by the total number of shares. Other owners of moneyed capital, such as private bankers, are to pay a tax of a similar amount to the authorities of the city or town where they reside, no deduction being allowed for debts. This equality of tax on moneyed capital is required by section 5219 of the United States Revised Statutes, which forbids the taxation of national bank stock at a higher rate than other moneyed capital. No other tax on moneyed capital is to be imposed for any purpose.

Mortgage debts, both of corporations and of natural persons, are to be taxed onehalf of one per cent. annually for the benefit of the State, and if the tax is not paid by the mortgagee, it is to be collected by legal proceedings against him, at the end of which the mortgagor may pay it, and offset the payment against his debt to the mortgagee. This is not an impairment of any contract, but a subrogation of the debtor to the rights of the State. The payment of the State tax exempts mortgages from local taxation, and no direct tax for State purposes, other than this half per cent. on mortgages and one per cent. on moneyed capital is to be imposed.

The result of the bill, if it becomes a law, will be to relieve localities from the payment of the quota of State taxes now imposed upon them, and it is computed that this relief will more than compensate for the surrendered taxes on moneyed capital and mortgages, the greater part of which colleges can be of any real assistance to the are now evaded. Owners of real estate will pay less taxes than they pay now, and by permitting private lenders of money to lend on mortgage by the payment of a tax of only one-half of one per cent. per annum they will compete with savings banks, trust companies, insurance companies, and non-residents who now monopolize the market, and keep down the interest on mortgage loans to at least present rates.

The opposition to the bill will probably come for the most part from railroad corpowill net their purchasers only 3 per cent. The officers of savings banks will also vestments will compel them to reduce their | upon ascertained facts and conditions. furnished to their money by the police, the fire department, the courts and the machinery of government in general.

Further discussion may bring to light its face it is a good one and ought to become

The Increase of the Artillery.

The proposition to effect a gradual increase of the artillery arm of the service by adding about fifteen hundred men each year for the next six years bears the stamp of sound common sense, careful consideration of the interests of the Government, and a directness of purpose that should

command respect. It appears that the proposition is approved by the Secretary of War, by the General Commanding the Army, by the Adjutant-General, by the leaders in Congress, and by the Administration. There can be no doubt as to the absolute necessity for an increase of this arm. The military authorities have been unanimous in recommending it; the forts have been built and guns mounted, all of the most modern type and very costly; but there are not men enough at any of the forts to take care of the armament and at the same time learn thoroughly the drill at the different runs. Officers are as scarce as men; young Lieutenants, but a few months in the service, are commanding important posts, with duties far more responsible than those

of many old Captains a year or two ago. The gradual increase of the artillery means a more careful selection and training of officers and men; indeed, that is the object of having the increase gradual. The new armament makes greater and higher demands on the intelligence and ability of the personnel. Modern coast artillery carriages, the breech blocks of heavy guns, the range-finding instruments and the apparatus of the electric plants, simple and durable as they are, nevertheless have many delicate parts and require for their greatest efficiency a far higher order of intelligence in their care and management

than the old armament. The necessity for a change in organization has long been felt, but never so keenly as at the present moment, when the regimental commanders of artillery, as well as the department commanders, are straining every nerve to care for and utilize the expensive and excellent armament which the Government has placed under their charge. They have either given posts entire batteries, which preserves the organization. but may give one post more than its share thus breaking up the organization. posed corps organization would solve the difficulty in the only sensible way in which

it can be solved. A Chief of Artillery is as necessary to direct the work of this arm as a Chief of Ordnance or a Chief of Engineers for the respective departments they control, and England has recently learned the danger of being without such a chief quite as conclusively as we did in our late war. Gen. regard to South African affairs. Mr. CHAM- of Cuba and will be vindicated thoroughly MERKITT, although appreciating the neces-

sity for a chief, feared that the creation of the office would add merely another bureau to the War Department without conferring any advantage; and Gen. MILES had the same fear; but the proposition to place this chief on the staff of the General Commanding the Army has set all these fears at rest. That is where he belongs as a matter of course, and that is where all the chiefs belong. Why have a General Commanding

The state of the s

the Army if he is to be a merefigurehead? The Secretary of War has shown admi rable judgment in all he has done and proposed in his office, and evidently has clear ideas as to his own and the General's proper sphere, and has left to the latter all matters that properly belong to his office. ment from the people than the people can | He joins in the endeavor to put the artillery on a footing commensurate with its duties, the intelligent and systematic increase in the strength of this arm, the corps organtzation to enable it best to fulfil its mission, and the chief to direct and be respon sible for its preparedness and efficiency; and it is now the duty of Congress to second him in his efforts and to give the country for the defence of its coast a force as strong in its organization and composition as the emplacements and guns already provided.

Bryan and Militarism,

In spite of his brilliant military career, Col. Bryan affects to be greatly scared by the prospect of "militarism." If the United States holds the Philippines as American territory, he fears "militarism."

The Colonel's own programme for the Philippines was published by him in Kansas City last week in these words:

"I want this nation to give them independence and then protect them against outside interfer

This would mean a good deal of militarism. To keep order in the Philippines, to put down the continuous quarrelling, banish the war fever, race jealousies and conflicts and revolutions of new AGUINALDOS that are inevitable in the absence of strong and equable government of the islands by the United States, would require a great army, a much greater one than if the United States governed instead of guaranteeing and protecting. And a much greater navy would be required, for the insolence of the independent Filipinos in their reliance upon the United States to stand by them in their troubles with foreign powers would be making perpetual causes of offence.

A big army and navy, continual row and no profit, "militarism" and lots of it: that is Bryanism.

The Mazet Report.

All that there is of substance in the report of the Mazet Committee are these recommendations:

There should be a Charter revision com-

mission. For this body there is prepared the advice that the Mayor's term be cut down from four years to two years and that he be made again eligible for reelection. To abridge the Mayor's term one-half. would be to make a radical change in the Greater New York Charter. There may be good reasons for the proposed change, but if such reasons exist, they have not been discovered by the Mazet Committee. At all events, they are not stated in the published report of the majority. "I think it so, because I think it so," is the only argurations, like the New York Central, whose | ment presented in support of the recom-31/4 per cent. bonds are now selling at a mendation to lessen the term of the Chief large premium, and which, under this bill, Magistrate of the city. The question is not one which can be settled by mere assertion. If a change is to be made, it should be only as the result of arguments based

Borough Presidents should have a full vote he old way of party combination and or- half of one per cent. for the protection which concern its home borough being re-

Section 471 of the Charter should be amended at once, incorporating therein provisions of Section 472, as to the power defects in the bill not now apparent, but on | of condemnation of the source of water

supply. The Municipal Council should be abol-

ished. The power of the Dock Board to purchase supplies should be subjected to publie bidding, as in other departments.

Penalties should be established to enforce the printing of the January and July lists of city employees, with their salaries. To the Legislature it is suggested that :

new building code be enacted and that the Code of Civil Procedure be amended so that recalcitrant witnesses, of which there were many before the Committee, be effectively dealt with.

The management of the Police, of the Building Department and of the Tax Department are beyond the power of the Legislature to regulate. That is for the town itself. And that is all.

The importance of this report consists chiefly in its showing that a great city will have such sort of administration of its affairs as can be provided by its own ballots. The Mazet Committee was a costly enterprise, but, in view of its instructive conclusions, it cannot be called useless.

The Hon. WILLIAM LLOYD GABRISON, official sonneteer to the Hon. EMILIO AGUI-NALDO, has built a massive fourteen-liner for the Hon. GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR. The laure ate celebrates all AGUINALDO's friends free of charge. We congratulate the Worcester Pickwick upon the honors he is reaping. He loves praise, and now he is getting it from a poet as Mr. GARBISON is and from kindred statesmen like PETTIGREW and BILLY

Trainmen on the New York and New Haven Railroad have been ordered "to give careful attention to the heating and ventilation of the cars, maintaining the temperature as uniformly as possible and near 68° Fahrenheit."

The order is good for a start, but how soon will the trainmen affected carry it out? They cannot plead impossibility as an excuse for failure. The only other cold country besides the United States where houses are kept tight against the cold, and warm, Bussia, regulates the temperature of its railroad cars to the fraction of a degree. The Czar is great.

With divers mighty minds in his train including Ostrich JIM Hogo, Capt. BEN TILL MAN, the Hon. DAVID ABSALOM DE ARMONT of Missouri and the Hon. JOE BLACKBURN of Kentucky, Col. BRYAN is to invade Baltimore Saturday night and contribute thought to the Maryland Democratic Association. In view of the fact that the Maryland Democrats forgot the Chicago platform last fall, the Colonel's Baltimore visit is amusing. He goes to celebrate himself in a State where the Democratic managers find it prudent to say nothing about

Fault of a Good Orchestra Leader.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Emil Paur, who led the orchestra at the performance of the"Valkyrie last evening, is worthy of wielding the Wagnerian baton; but he has a terrible habit of enjoining plane upon his players by hissing "Shi" at them so loudly that it is extremely discordant with the music. Mr VALETRIE.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION.

The silence regarding the operations on the Tugela continues, but it is quite obvious that important movements are in progress. The military critic of one of the London papers affirms that on Monday morning Gen. Warren with his division and something more was five miles northwest of Springfield, which

would place him at about a mile and half from Potgieter's Drift, where it was evidently intended to force a crossing, though the Boers were last reported to have a strongly fortified position four and a half miles from the drift. The words "something more" are enigmatic, but very probably signify that Gen. Warren's division is accompanied by a large mounted force with light artillery which, when the passage of the Tugela has been effected, will make a rapid move for the Drakensberg and strike for one of the passes, while the Boer Army is being held off by the main body of the British under Gen. Buller. The fact that a helfograph message from Gen. White in Ladysmith on Monday reports seventy-five serious cases of fever in his camp, goes to show that he was still isolated, and that the War Office is in full communication with Gen. Builer, but is withholding all information from the British pub-

lic. This establishes the point that up to Monday morning no fighting had taken place, leaving it to be inferred that the British dispositions had not yet been completed for expected general advance. The report that the Boer women and children in northern Natal and in the districts east of the Buffalo River, bordering on Zululand, were being sent north, makes it appear that fighting is expected in that part of the country

or that the Boers are preparing for a general evacuation of the territory east of the Drakensberg and south of the Pongolo River in the event of their defeat on the Tugela. At the same time it must be remembered that if Gen. Buller is somewhat slow for those who are clamoring for an immediate march on Ladysmith, he can very justly point to his experiences at Colense as so many reasons why he should hurry slowly, even though the garrison of Ladysmith may be in great straits. And then Gen. Joubert and his men have to be reckoned with. A Pretoria despatch of Saturday last states that as a result of the bombardment of Mafeking, the eastern fort defending that place was demolished, and was abandoned by the British who retired into the town. It would seem as though unless he is soon relieved, Col. Baden Powell must capitulate. The Boer official reports of the fighting at Ladysmith leave it in doubt as to whether they were so completely defeated as the early British statements made out, it being said that they had to retire from two of the three positions they had taken. From Rensburg it is reported that Gen. French is pressing the Boers toward the Orange River, and Sterkstroom despatches say that Gen. Gatacre had made a demonstration beyond Molteno and found Stormberg oc-

cupied in force. On the Modder River nothing of importance appears to have taken place, but the river was in flood and the fords impassable, the main body of the Boers keeping beyond range of the observation of the British scouts and patrolling parties, but keeping a sharp lookout along

their entire front. THE DECLINE IN RELIGION.

Gov. Rollins of New Hampshire Chides the Pulpit Before the Boston Ministers' Union.

From the Springfield Republican. Governor Rollins supplemented his famous Fast Day proclamation by an address before the Boston Ministers' Union the other day. When he was done the Rev. E. E. Hale, who had introduced him, said he had heard more horse sense in that fifteen minutes of Governor Rollins than he had heard before in a whole day for twenty years. The Governor said: "Though a member of the Episcopal Church I make no pretensions at being a specially religious man. But I am sure that there is a deep need of Christianity. Without it our Government must go the same way that other governments have gone to deep. I am equally sure that Christianity is losing its hold over our people. I have been in every town in New Hampshire, know a large percentage of the people, and am sure of my ground.

"The Methodists. Baptists and Catholies largely approved of my Fast Day proclamation, but the Congregational pulpits denied the truth of my statements, and I have been flercely attacked as untrue to my native State. But, partly as a result of my proclamation, many districts have been Improved, and the Episcopal Church has undertaken a house-to-house canvass of the whole State.

"The reason of this decline in religion I attribute to a locening of religious faith. You "Though a member of the Episcopal Church

house canvass of the whole State.

"The reason of this decline in religion I attribute to a loosening of religious faith. You clergymen are no longer the spiritual guides of the people, who now follow the religion of the newspapers. The ark has been overturned, the Bibbe necount of the creation denied. Jonah reputiated and the anchor of the old faith has been pulled up before the sails are set for the new. The best blood of the country towns of northern New England has for generations been going to Boston and New York, leaving in some places only the weak-lings to do the work in the old country home. These less energetic ones have intermarried, till in one town I am acquainted with in Maine there is an imbedie in almost every family, due to breeding in and In.

till in one town I am acquainted with in Maine there is an imbeelle in almost every family, due to breeding in and in.

"Denominational discord is another cause of religious decline in the country town, where people carry their religious disputes into weekday business, and thus weaken church influence. From this decline in religion naturally arises a neglect of the Sabbath, the introduction of European Sunday customs. The playing of golf on Sunday is one of our problems in New Hampshire. Shops are open, and Sunday theatres will be the next step. You will see them in Boston within a few years. The increase of foreign population is a gain rather than a loss to the country towns, for it brings in new blood, so greatly needed, and the people are usually strong Catholies, not irreligious, and their increase is a favorable element.

"What is to be the remedy? Such organizations as yours, the meeting of ministers of all denominations to discuss religious problems is a good feature, as is the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. But the keenest and strongest men in every community now hold entirely aloof from church work, and spend their Sundays in physical rest, and are seidom or never seen in church, which is now principally run by the women.

"The kind of men who go into the ministry is also a damage to the cause of religion. Young men who have no special call to anything else drift into the pulpit, where they seek a chance to get an easy living. Of course this does not anply to any of you gentlemen in this room, but the Protestant churches have much to learn from the Roman Catholies who take care to select the brightest young men for the priesthood, not allowing any drones to go to the theological seminary.

"There is too much attention to amusement in the church, too many cender on the country in the church, too many cender on the country in the church too much attention to amusement.

for the priesthood, not allowing any drones to go to the theological seminary.

"There is too much attention to amusement in the church, too many candy-pulls and too little straightforward Gospel preached. There are too many endeavorers and too little en-deavor among the young people. We must combat materialism, and this can best be done by using the straight, old-fashioned Gospel."

From a Late Arrival From the Transvani To the Editor of The Sux-Sir: Being a daily reader of THE SUN since I have returned from the much when I read about people playing cricket and the stores in Johannesburg being open and doing business, as before the war. Before unartial law was declared, which was on the 10th of October, 1839, nearly all the stores and shops were closed and barricaded in daily antelpation of war, after Krüger gave England forty-eight hours to withdraw her troops from the border, which we all know she did not do. Then I saw with my own eyes that which was a lively, hustling city before the 10th, a week after an almost descrited town, and every place closed as tight as could be. Then he says no looting was going on. Why, I know of a haif a dozen houses up in Doornfontein—that is the residential part of the city—that were robbed in open daylight and no notice taken of it. Why, I could write a dozen pages like this of things that happened theye up until the much when I read about people playing cricket and ike this of things that happened there up until the soth of October.

HENEY SIMON.

The Soup Houses of 1893.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In view of the fac that the country is now passing through a period of unusual and untold of prosperity, notwithstanding the fact that Bryan is still howling and preach ing the fact that Bryan is still nowling and preaching silver and endeavoring to stir and create strife among the people, also as the "great battle" approaches, as a workingman, permit me to suggest these words, which may be placed in a conspicuous part of your matchless paper: "Remember the soup houses, distressing times, &c., or 18-3." The thoughts of which alone should bury Bryan and his gang beyond resurrection.

Providence, Jan. 14.

Lord Chief Justice Russell Whistled. From the London Daily Mail.

The Lord Chief Justice was at Southampton ves erday to witness the sailing of the Kildonan Castle which is taking his son, Lieut, Russell, to the Cape. When the siren had hoarsely ordered "All ashore. Lord Russ-ii of Killowen from the quay-side did his best to attract his son's attention, but in vain. Growing desperate the Lord Chief Justice placed two fingers to his mouth and biew a shrill whistle, with an ease which a boy might have envied. Lieut. Russell, recognizing the signal, came to the taffrail.

THE SEIZURE OF AMERICAN PLOUR. FREE TRADE WITH PUERTO RICO. The Rule by Which Compensation Will Be

Measured-William Pinkney's Opinion in the Case of "The Betsey" is Good Law. WASHINGTON, JAG. 15.-Great Britain having admitted that the seizure of the American flour was unjustifiable and ordered its release, it follows, as a matter of course, that she should make compensation to the owners. What is the measure of that compensation? The owners have undoubtedly been put to considerable expense in proving to the satisfaction of the British Government their ownership and the innocent character of their cargoes; and besides this they may suffer serious loss by the detention of their property. In one case, at least, the parties to whom the flour was consigned have refused to honor the drafts upon it on the ground of its non-delivery according to contract, and the sale has thus been lost. It may be that an equally advantageous sale cannot now be made. It is quite probable that this flour, if it had been promptly delivered at Lorenzo Marques, would have been sold at good prices there to parties purchasing with the intention of shipping it overland to the Transvaal, where according to all accounts, provisions are scarce and high. Such a transaction would have been perfectly legal, for the laws of neutrality, as nterpreted by England herself, interpose no objection to the sale of provisions intended fo consumption by the inhabitants in general of belligerent nation, and only justify their condiscation when intended for the use of its military forces.

The detention of this flour may have worked great damage to the owners in various other ways, and when they get possession of their property, if they find themselves unable to dispose of it as advantageously as they could have done but for the seizure, the British Government is fairly bound to reimburse them for their loss. The only equitable measure of damages in such a case would be the difference in the value of the flour when delivered to the owners in Lorenzo Marques, and what it would have been if the delivery had not been delayed by the seizure; to which is to be added all expenses incurred by reason of the seizure It is reported that the British Government proposes in settling this matter to follow the precedents set by the English prize courts. which have been in the habit of awarding the original cost of the cargo as shown by the nvoices and 10 per cent. additional to cover what is termed "a reasonable mercantile profit. esides the actual expenses incurred by reason of the detention. This precedent was established by Sir William Scott, in accordance with the British Orders in Council, in the prize cases adjudicated by him during the war be ween England and revolutionary France. Of course, if the owners of this flour are

satisfied to settle on this basis, there is an end of the matter. But suppose they are not satisfled? Are they bound to accept the arbitrary appraisement of the British court or the British Government? Are they not entitled under the aw of nations not only to their flour or its value, but also to any profits which they can show they have been deprived of by this illegal seizure? It would seem that they are, both on principle and on precedent.

This question arose in 1797, before the commission appointed, under the seventh article of the Jay treaty, to settle claims arising from the seizure of American vessels and cargoes: and after a full and able discussion it was deeided by a majority of the commission that the claimants were not concluded by the award of the British prize courts, and were entitled not only to the actual value of their goods, but to the profits that they would have made on them if they had not been seized. William Pinkney, the greatest American lawyer of his day, was one of the United States Commissioners and his decision in the case of "The Betsey" is an able vindication of the rights of neutral owners in such cases. It applies so clearly to the present case that a quotation from it is opportune

"The last question which occurred at the board in this case respected the rule of compensation to be applied in relation to the cargo. The majority were of opinion that the claimants were entitled, not only to the value of their merchandise, but to the net profits which would have been made of it at the port of destination, if the voyage had not been inter rupted. This opinion proceeded upon the supposi tion that the voyage was wrongfully interrupted, and upon that supposition would seem to be fre from exception. It has been questioned, however, and I shall assign my reasons for adopting it.

"There can be no doubt that the illegal capture and condemnation of this vessel and cargo have given to Government the value of the things of which they are deprived; but the question is whether they have not also a title to receive the profits that might and would have arisen from them. The right of the claimants to the cargo was a perfect one; and for that reason they are authorized to demand compensation for its value; but this right was in no respect better or more perfect than their right to proceed upon their voyage and to make such profit of the goods as the situation of the destined market would at the time of the vessel's arrival enable them under all circumstances to make. the claimants show that the cargo belonged them, that the voyage which the vessel had commenced was a lawful one, that there was no ground upon which she could justifiably be seized or detained, they prove a complete right to prosecute that voyage without molestation, and to conire such advantages therefrom as in the course of trade might fairly be calculated on. No compensation for an injury can be just and adequate which does not repair that injury; but he who deprives me of a lawful profit which I am employed in making cannot be said to afford reparation until he has given me an equivalent for the advantages of which he has deprived me. Rutherforth lays down the rule that 'in estimating the damages which any one has sustained, where such things as he has a perfect right to are unjustly taken from him, or withholden or intercepted, we are to consider not only the value of the thing itself, but the value. likewise, of the fruits or profits that might have arisen from it. He who is the owner of the thing is likewise the owner of such fruits or profits. So that it is as properly a damage to be deprived of them as to be deprived of the thing itself. But it is to be considered whether he could have received these profits without any labor or ex pense, because if he could not, then in settling the damages for which reparation is to be made the profits are not to be rated at their full rate, but an allowance is to be made for the labor or expense of collecting or receiving them, and when the labor or expense is deducted from their full worth, the remainder is all that he has lost, and, consequently, is

all that he has any title to demand." It was urged by the British Commissioners that this commission in fixing the damages should be governed by the rule of the Admi-ralty Court fixing them at 10 per cent., but Mr. Pinkney insisted that this rule was an arbitrary one which had no binding force on the Com-

one which missioners objected that there would be great difficulty in fixing the prices at which the cargoes might have been sold if they had not been seized, but to this Mr. Pinkney replied:

"It is supposed that there can be no certainty in estimating profits with a view to the prices current at the port of destination. I am satisfied to the contrary. To ascertain the current prices of the commodities composing the cargo at any given time is neither impossible nor difficult. What those commodities were, together with their quality, may be shown by the ship's papers and other testimony. The deduction for risk is known at once by the rate of insurance, and the expenses of freight, landing, torage, &c., and the amount of duties no person can

be at a loss for." The majority of the Commissioners agreed with Mr. Pinkney, and the decision of the board was to allow the owners of cargoes illegally seized not only their original cost, but in addition such net profits as it appeared they would have received, measured by the prices current at the port of destination, at the time the cargoes would have arrived but for their illegal seizure. In the case of "The Betsey," as stated by the British Commissioners, this amounted to nearly 100 per cent.

J. S. Tucker.

The Strategist in Town From Punch.

As thro' the Strand at eve we went,
The Strategist and 1,
We taught the Generals their trade,
We threw Yon Moltke in the shade.
We knew the reason why.
O blessings on the good conceit
That never need be shy,
That could each difficulty meet
And every peni serve.

And every peril spy.

For when we came to Charing Cross,
And would have passed thereby,
A Brompton bus we did not see

Came at us—bang!— nd where were we? The Strategist and Li

The Cabinet Adheres to the Recommendation in the President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- There was a long discussion at the regular meeting of the Cabinet to-day in regard to the proposed measures to relieve the commercial and industrial situation in Puerto Rico. The particular subject considered was the recommendation in the President's annual Message to Congress that tariff duties between the United States and the island should be abolished. This recommendation was strongly approved by Governor-General Davis immediately after his arrival in Washington last week. He said that the situation in Puerto Rico demanded that this measure should be taken up at once in order to bring about a state of taken up at once in order to bring about a state of prosperity in the island. Several leading Rapublican Senators, especially from New England, and some Republican members of the House have declared themselves in opposition to free trade with Puerto Rico and some of them have said that they will oppose the measure when it is brought before Congress.

It was agreed at the Cabinet meeting that the President could not modify his recommendation and the view was expressed that no other measure could possibly be devised that would accomplish so much for the upbuilding of the island,

CABLES DEWKY CUT.

The President Sends to Congress the Bill of the Company Owning Them.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.-The President to-day transmitted to Congress the claim of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company. amounting to \$4,334, for compensation on account of expenses in repairing the cables between Manila and Hong Kong, and Manila and Iloilo, cut by orders of Admiral Dewey during Hollo, cut by orders of Admiral Dewey during the Spanish war. The claim is presented by the British Government through the Department of State, and Secretary Hay, in transmitting it, appends an opinion of the Attorney General that it has no standing in law. The Secretary, however, turns the claim over to Congress in order that it may determine whether or not, as an act of comity and equity, the company should be reimbursed for actual expenses in repairing the cables.

British Shop Girls to Sit Down. From the Lancet.

With the first day of the new year the Seats or Shop Assistants act came into force and with it we hope the amelioration of much suffering among a certain class of women. We say "amelioration," because the evil that has been wrought by compelling women to stand all day long in shops through ignorance and prejudice must still take time before it can be eradicated altogether. It is with particular pleasure that we announce the coming into op-

pleasure that we announce the coming into operation of this act, because we have for years pointed out the evils of long standing in shops, more especially in regard to drapery establishments. The new act, which is practically part of the Shop Hours acts, is wide in its application, as will be seen from the following clause:

In all rooms of a shop or other premises where goods are actually retailed to the public, and where female assistants are employed for the retailing of goods to the public, the employer carrying on business in such premises shall provide seats behind the counter or in such other position as may be suitable for the purpose, and such seats shall be in the proportion of not less than one seat to every three female assistants employed in each room.

The first offence of non-compliance with the

The first offence of non-compilance with the provisions of the act carries with it on conviction a penalty not exceeding £3, and subsequent offences a penalty not exceeding £5, with a minimum of £1. The new act will be welcomed by the hard-working girls of our shops, and inasmuch as the evils from which the girls suffered frequently extended into family life the community at large is to be congratulated.

Natural Gas Utilized by Tramps. From the Topeka state Journal.

INDEPENDENCE, Jan. 9.—Two years ago a well was drilled on the Hays farm in search of oil. The well was put down by some Eastern company. Situated in a secluded place along a little creek, very few people ever knew that the well had been drilled. What was found in the well will never be known, for, as soon as it was completed, it was immediately filled up with rock and dirt. Lately, however, gas has begun to issue from the well, and now it comes forth in considerable quantities. It is not far from a little station on the Santa Fé Railroad, and this winter the tramps have taken possession of the place. They have piled rocks around the well and turned a part of an old stove over it, on which they cook. They have put up a shanty, and in the centre of the room their stove heated it with natural gas. The advantage of natural gas has made the place a favorite rendezvous for tramps for miles around, and they have quite a colony there.

Alcohol Serum.

From the Lancet. The Paris Academy of Medicine, at its meeting of Dec. 26, listened to a very interesting paper com-municated by MM, Broca, Sapelier and Thiebaut on the discovery of a so called anti-alcoholic serum which has already created a great deal of excitement daily papers and trade advertisement. The three observers in question started from the principle that in alcoholic intoxication, as in morphia intoxication, there is preliminary period which is characterzied by gradnal toleration of the drug and a feeling of desire for the poison. On the other hand, it is well known that certain organic poisons, more especially those produced by microbes, form in the organism antitoxins which represent the elements of resistance which the organism offers to infection. These antitoxins injected into another organism place that organism in a state of being able to resist the cor-

responding poison. The observers therefore determined to make research on these principles into the action of alcohol. They produced tolerance to alcohol in the horse by giving it by the mouth and then found that the erum of this horse injected into other animals which had been made tolerant and fond of alcohol produced in the animals in question such a distaste to alcohol that they preferred to give up both eating and drinking rather that continue to take alcohol, The injection of this serum in large doses has pro duced neither in animals nor man any unpleasant symptoms either local or general. M. Broca and his colleagues proposed to call this substance "anti-

Clinical experiments made upon drunkards had given most interesting and somewhat inconceivable results. The drunkard treated with anti-ethyline lost all his taste for alcohol; he no longer cared for brandy, rum, or absinthe, but he preserved a liking for wine and his appetite and strength returned. Up to the present anti-ethyline seems powerless to make any improvement in the organic alterations produced by the action of alcohol. It is only right to say that this thirsting serum which does away with any hungering after brandy, but preserves the taste for wine, was received by the Academy with smiling incredulity.

Evolution of English Political Methods.

From the Wesmins er Gaz tte. The Tories are not behindhand in the art of political "bossing." Mr. Middleton, the chief Tory agent, peaking a month or so ago, said to his Tory agents: "The work of the agents is increasing, especially with the vast amount of municipal work as well as Parliamentary which is now thrown upon their hands. It requires as much skill in the present day to conduct these municipal contests as to conduct Pariamentary contests. Besides, there are minor local ppointments which are day by day being filled up more and more at the instigation of party organizations. Although I have never favored that to any great extent, it is a necessity which has been thrust ipon them and which I fail to see how any agent who is working a constituency can avoid dealing

This sounds distinctly Tammaniacal. We quote it at the moment as evidence that the wheel has come full circle. The Tories who were so shocked at the "caucus" have adopted it and added to it with a vengeance.

Needed in His Business. From the Chicago Times-Heraid.

"I've decided." said the dignified old man, "to let on have that young Briteley after all, if you are positive that you can't be happy without him." "Oh, father!" the beautiful girl cried, "you don't know how happy you have made me. Now I can see

know how happy you have made me. Now I can see the gates of paradise opening. Dear, dear, good old papa! Let me kiss you for those sweet words. Oh, I can har ily wait to fly to him and teil him the glorious news. He will be so giad! We shall all be so happy now. It seems almost like a lovely dream! I can hardly believe that I am awake. But, teil me, what has made you change you mind? Testerday when I tried to plead for him you said you would never permit us to see each other again. An if you had known how those words bruised my heart! What has happened, father, to make you reient?" He kissed her fondly, and then, with tears in his eyes, replied:

"I sat in a little game of poker where he happened to have a hand last night, and if we don't get that money back in the family some way my business is going to suffer."

He Overdid It.

From the Boston Enning Transcript. Carris-Tell me, Kate, how was it you did not marry Mr. Tyler?
Kate—He told me I was the only woman he ever loved. If a man will lie to you before marr. S., what stodes wont he tell afterward?